

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXXII—NUMBER 5

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1926.

4 Cents Per Copy—\$2.00 Per Year

BASE BALL

GOULD LOSES CLOSE BATTLE TO NORWAY HIGH

By means of a squeeze play in the eighth inning Norway broke the tie and won the base ball game with Gould at Norway last Saturday 5 to 4.

Gould was handicapped by the absence of Kenneth Stanley, captain and catcher, although Sidney Brown did remarkably well for his first game behind the bat. Summary:

GOULD	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Adams, lf.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Hamlin, rf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Corkery, 2b.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Keniston, p.	4	2	1	1	0	1
Hastelton, lb.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Rice, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	1
Brown, cf.	4	0	1	12	0	1
Wheeler, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Austin, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	1

Totals,	35	4	3	24	11	5
NORWAY	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Hall, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, lf.	4	1	0	0	0	1
Aldrich, 3b.	4	3	2	0	2	1
Richardson, rf., cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, lb.	4	1	1	12	0	2
Lewis, 2b.	4	0	0	0	6	1
Tucker, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
White, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelder, p.	3	0	0	12	2	0
Labossiere, c.	3	0	1	0	1	1

Totals, 33 5 5 24 11 6
Two base hit: Keniston. Sacrifice hit: Richardson. Left on bases: Gould 8, Norway 5. Bases on balls: off Labossiere 6. Struck out: by Keniston 12, by Labossiere 10.

Norway base ball team will play a return game Wednesday, May 19th, on the local athletic field at 3:30 o'clock. Leon Riceout, Bowdoin '27, will act as umpire.

The first half of the boys' out door inter-class track meet is scheduled for Thursday, May 20th, at 4 o'clock. A number of boys have been training hard for their different events and competition should be keen. The following events will be run off Thursday:

100 yard dash, 440 yard run, shot put, pole vault, 880 yard run.
The remaining events will come the following week. They are:
220 yard dash, mile run, high jump, running broad jump, relay.

GOULD ACADEMY NOTES

"The Wayside Piper" by Mary S. Edgar has been chosen for the Commencement play. The cast includes some thirty members of the class. Parts have been assigned and rehearsals for the Commencement program are now being conducted. The Commencement date is Thursday, June tenth.

The Girl Reserves held their installation service on Wednesday of last week. The new officers were installed by Miss Wright, the Club Advisor. The candle ceremony which forms a part of the installation service was most impressive. Reports of the Club's activities during the past year, given by the old officers before they surrendered their chairs, were proof that the girls have not been idle. The programs have been varied and have brought a great deal of pleasure to all who have shared them, but more than that they have served to unite the Gould girls in a closer bond of fellowship and service.

HONOR ROLL

The following students have maintained a rank of at least ninety percent in all their subjects and in deportment for the first half of the spring term:

Seniors—Marian Bean, Elizabeth Coffin, Frances Lane, Elizabeth Mason, Kenneth Stanley.
Juniors—Edna Bean, Vivian Eagle, Harold Keith, Waltere Stoddard, Virginia York.
Sophomores—Earle Bryant, Melan Chapin, Lucine Cummings, Evelyn Wheeler.
Freshmen—Carolyn Postman, Ethel Gower, Homer Gregory.

TRAIN SCHEDULE

In effect May 2.
East bound, daily except Sunday, 7:50 A. M., 4:42 P. M. Sundays, 7:50 A. M., 5:27 P. M.
West bound, daily except Sunday, 10:17 A. M., 7:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 A. M., 7:55 P. M.

NOTICE

Prophylaxis general are urgently requested not to build game or bon fires, as the dry condition of everything makes it extremely dangerous.
G. H. HARTLOW, Chief Engineer

CHAPMAN CONCERT

The people of Bethel and vicinity were once again privileged to hear the best in music on Saturday afternoon when Prof. W. R. Chapman presented Benno Rabinoff, the sensational 19 year old master of the violin, and Miss Beatrice Belkin, a lyric soprano who has gained success in every concert in which she has appeared.

A very small audience, the smallest to ever attend one of these concerts, was on hand to greet the artists. Every number on the program was roundly applauded and the audience appreciated the generosity of the artists in rendering encores.

As the close of the program Mr. Chapman gave a short talk on the work of the Maine Music Festivals and announced the coming of Marion Talley, the wonderful singer, to Portland in June, also the appearance of Gligli, a tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Festival in October. He also made the announcement that the concert given Saturday afternoon would be the last one he would give in Bethel.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

THE VALUE OF WILD LIFE

An official publication containing the statement that "the annual value of the wild life resources in the whole United States may be placed at several hundred million dollars," and this looks somewhat startling in cold print because very few people have ever stopped to consider game, or wild life, as important in industry. Farther details show that the number of deer killed in a single year amounted to approximately 100,000 head which at 20 cents a pound would amount to \$2,000,000. Elk, moose, and other wild life including game birds, are also estimated in industrial equations to verify the above rather startling totals. The promising rabbit family, including the jack rabbits of the West and the cottontails that are found most everywhere, supply a large money crop, principally because the restrictions and regulations on hunting them are not very stiff. The Conservation Commission of New York once estimated that about 465,000 cottontails were killed in that State in a year; the Game Commission of Pennsylvania furnished an estimate that 3,700,000 rabbits were killed in that State in twelve months; and a game survey of Virginia indicated slaughter of 293,625 in a year in that State. To the lay mind these might appear some skepticism about these estimates, but professional experts, especially the men in the Government service, are able to demonstrate that it is perfectly feasible to take a bird or game census, and to utilize official and trade records to determine the extent of wild life that exists, and is being killed. The value of the rabbit crop is placed at \$5,000,000. "But more important than its value," says the survey, "is the fact that nutritious and relatively cheap meat is furnished to a considerable number of persons who can ill afford to pay high prices for beef, mutton and pork."

Of course furs and hides secured from wild life are purely industrial and commercial in their significance, and there are big furms springing up in this line of business. There is also a beginning of game farming in the United States and game preserves will eventually become as important in the United States as they are in the British Isles.

Under normal conditions it is estimated that more than 6,000,000 persons in the United States engage in hunting in the open season, and the protection of game has become a matter requiring eternal vigilance. It is shown that where were almost exterminated in some sections of the country, including heavily populated States like Pennsylvania, and northern New York, that once game laws restored them in great numbers within a few years. The National Parks have been pictured by medical experts and physicians as "recreation parks," health adapted to mental repair.

One of the principal motives, says the Government publication, "for the establishment of Yellowstone Park was to secure an advantageous place for the protection and perpetuation of caribou game." The Government has very little jurisdiction over game in the several States, although Federal and State officials are cooperating effectively. This cooperation is made necessary by the Government control over migratory birds. Under this Government control, ducks, geese, and other similar game birds have rapidly multiplied. In all the official efforts, the sportsmen and commercial interests that supply the hunters who follow the "call of the wild" have staunchly supported game protection measures.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Justice Presiding—Hon. Charles P. Barnes.

Clerk—Donald B. Partridge.
Stenographer—Cecil Gray.
County Attorney—Hugh W. Hastings.
Sheriff—Edmond C. Torrey.
Deputies—B. R. Billings, Frank Perkins, Ernest Hatch, Ivan Stowe.
Crier—Robert E. Shaw.
Librarian—James B. Stevenson.
Messenger—Charles Hamilton.

The May term of court was opened Tuesday of last week at Rumford, the opening prayer being given by Rev. D. B. Holt. On account of the death of the County Attorney's mother, Mrs. E. Hastings of Fryburg, the proceedings of the opening session were changed from the usual order. The roll of the grand jury was called and they were then excused by Justice Barnes until the next day.

The traverse jurors were not called until Wednesday and the calling of the docket was taken up immediately after the opening. About forty cases were placed on the trial list, and they were assigned.

On Wednesday forenoon nineteen men and women were admitted to citizenship as follows: Hannah Elizabeth Hutchins, Philip Polier, Charles Arsenault, Frank P. Bernard, Gilbert Arsenault, Mexico, Robert T. Porey, Davis W. Gilmore, Antonio C. J. Lapierre, Archie P. Polier, Douglas J. Gaudet, Mexico, Arthur M. Cormier, John J. Walte, Joseph P. Bernard, Ernest Languevin, Louis P. Cyr, Robert Poulin, Adelard Tibbodeau, Daniel Morrison, Albert B. Gallant, all of Rumford.

The first case tried Wednesday afternoon was Dr. H. P. Jones vs. Arthur Hobbard, both of Norway. The plaintiff is a dentist and the suit was for a set of teeth made by him for the defendant. The defendant claimed that the teeth were unsatisfactory and he "couldn't even eat with them." A verdict of \$15.68 was returned for the plaintiff.

Arthur Gauthier vs. Armande Boivin and Eddie Lebreque was a suit to recover \$2000 due for groceries. The question at issue was whether the defendants were in partnership. Mrs. Boivin maintained that they were not. The jury brought in a verdict for the amount of the claim against Lebreque.

Frank A. Gibson of Bethel vs. Eugene Prescott of Durham, N. H., was a suit for damages for an automobile collision. The grand jury reported Friday the following indictments:

Harley C. Bell, Norway, forgery.
Duncan Law, possession of cash.
Vito Giromila, Raymond Long and Charles LaVelle, larceny of automobile.
Albert Walker, Norway, forgery.
Wilfred Butler, attempt to manufacture liquor.
Joseph LePante, possession of still and unlawful possession.
Roy Maillet, nuisance.
Francis E. Berger, polygamy.
George S. Shaw, assault.
Harold Dunbar, Annie Fillion, Mrs. Mamie Tracy and Madeline Fillion, breaking and entering.
John Oline, evading payment of game tax.

Vito Giromila and Raymond Long, both of Rumford, who pleaded guilty to stealing Dr. J. A. Niles' automobile, were committed to the State House for a year.

Duncan Law was given a sentence of \$100 fine and two months in jail for illegal possession.
The respondents in the foregoing indictments were given a plea of guilty of having taken a summer cottage in Bethel and taking a revolver and some bottles of liquor. Harold Poulin, 17 years of age, was committed to the State House for a year. Mrs. Mamie Tracy was given a thirty days jail and a fine of \$100. A 16 year old boy, was committed to the State House for a year.

FISH

The Maine Water League of Bethel has been asked the War Department to land a fish way across the Frenchman River in the upper Mississippi River. The League asserts that in spawning season when fish travel up stream, the levees of the dam prevent their migration and interfere with spawning. The Secretary of War has denied the application which he says appears to be impracticable. He states that the security of the game fish is apparently not a condition peculiar to the upper Mississippi River. Intensive fishing has developed in all streams in recent years, due to the use of the automobile in making it possible to reach the streams without material difficulty.

(Continued on page 3)

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mr. Frank Philat is painting his house on Main Street.

Mr. W. J. MacKay of Portland was in town, Sunday.

Mr. Hanna Packard of Harrison was in town, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamlin have returned from Fellsme, Fla., where they spent the winter.

Mrs. Octavia Bean attended the 20th anniversary of the Pythian Sisters at Hanover last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Merrill and children and Mrs. Lena Heath and son were in Norway, Sunday.

Mrs. Ernest Morrill of Mason was the week end guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Laxton, and family.

Mr. Perley Philat and family left Monday for Wilson's Mills where they will open their summer camp.

Mrs. Clifford Henderson of Upton was last week's guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Merrill, and family.

The meeting of the Rebekahs of District No. 7, which is to be held at West Paris is postponed to June 15.

Mrs. L. J. Littlehale sprained her ankle quite badly last week and is unable to walk at the present time.

Mr. Guy Thurston of the University of Maine was the week end guest of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Thurston.

Mrs. F. O. Robertson and children were guests of Mrs. Estella Goodridge at West Bethel a few days recently.

Mrs. Fordyce Brooks of Errol, N. H., was the week end guest of her sisters, Mrs. Elliott Rich and Mrs. True Barnes.

Master Melvin Bergquist of Berlin, N. H., spent the week end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Donahue.

Miss Ruby Freethley, who has been ill with the measles for some time, has resumed her position as teacher in the town schools.

Word has been received in town of the arrival of a son, James Elliott, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rich of Torrington, Conn.

Miss Jane Elwell spent the week end at her home in West Paris. Miss Mary Martin substituted in the telephone exchange during her absence.

Mrs. Carlos Goulet went to Portland, Friday, where she entered the Eye & Ear Infirmary. Her daughter, Gwendolyn Goulet, accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews have moved to Lewiston. Mr. Matthews has been employed as plumber by D. G. Brooks for the past four years.

The funeral of Mason Kimball, who passed away in April, was held from the home of L. C. Stevens, Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. B. Oliver officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett are attending the convention of the Grand Temple of Pythian Sisters and Knights of Pythias at Auburn, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Halstead are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Howard Taylor and Mrs. Helen Taylor. They have just returned from Texas where they spent the winter.

Mr. Vernon Haddock, who has been seriously ill in Washington, D. C., has so far recovered as to be able to return to Bethel and is now with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hutchins.

Miss Gwendolyn Goulet has been obliged to give up her position as principal of the Grammar School on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Helen Clark Williams is substituting for her.

A number of men were called to the duty of Hartlett farm Wednesday forenoon to extinguish a grass fire which had gotten beyond the control of those who had started a small brush fire.

Mrs. Harriet Ciley and Messrs. Ralph Moore and Miss McAllister are attending the Hotel Exposition in Boston this week. They will also visit all the large markets in Boston before their return.

(Continued on page 4)

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

About 75 attended the meeting at Newry Corner, Saturday evening, although it was the regular Grange meeting. After a short program consisting of the flag salute and singing of the Star Spangled Banner:

Reading, Genie Saunders.
Duet by P. O. Brinck and Arthur Dudley with Feral Godwin as pianist.
Instrumental music, violin and piano, Genie Saunders, Addison Saunders.

Song, with ukulele accompaniment, with encore, Katherine Brinck.
Illustrated song, encore, Madeline Brinck and Betty Emery.

The time was given to Mr. Edwards of the State Highway Commission, who gave a fine talk along the line of bridge construction work, showing the pictures to illustrate his lecture.

Refreshments of sandwiches, doughnuts, pie and hot coffee were served after the meeting.

ROUND MT. GRANGE

Round Mt. Grange held its regular meeting May 15 with a good attendance. An interesting program was given with two questions, the discussion of which caused quite a little excitement. It was decided to call May 18th clean up day and clean the inside of the building as well as the outside and the orchard back of the hall and church which, by the way, was one of Mr. J. S. Rich's generous gifts to the before mentioned societies.

After the business of the day the men furnished their long promised "cats." After much advice from many ladies they poured some very good coffee. Their lunch was very, very good and although the ladies told them their sandwiches were too thick and other uncomplimentary things, still they certainly ate.

LONE MT. GRANGE

Lone Mt. Grange of Andover held its last regular all day meeting for the season, Saturday, with a large attendance. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on a candidate. The evening Lecturer's program follows:

Song, No. 129, Grange.
Readings, Mrs. Evelyn Stevens, Mrs. Emma Bailey.
Song, No. 90, Grange.
Recitation, Dorothy Scott.
Question: Increase in crime, its causes and remedy, opened by W. W. Perkins, followed by E. M. Bailey and others.

"NO EAST OR WEST"

Best Altruistic Playette Given by The Methodists in Five Years. Eugenia Hazelton Presides. Hubert Stevens, who Takes Part of Colored Student. Evans Wilson, Acting As President of the "American" Epworth League. Leads Others to Welcome "Foreigners."

A cosmopolitan playette, which ought to be repeated, was presented at the Methodist Church, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Those who took part were: Edna Bean, Gladys Gibbs, Beryl Brown, Madeline Herick, Esther Lapham, Eugene Hazelton, Evans Wilson, Charles Hazelton, Hubert Stevens, Wendell Gibbs.

The teaching of the play was good, well brotherhood and world service. A group of American Epworthians, who at that "look down" on the "foreigners" of their city, came finally to see their error and accept the young "foreigners" as their friends. The play showed how true Christianity has no barriers of race, color or creed. Christ came for all. He has no favorites. Who ever dies He will save. His presence. We cannot be real Christians and fail to love all.

Miss Hazelton secured many compliments for the steady, business like manner in taking the president's chair. Mr. Hubert Stevens' part was hard but he did it well. Wendell Gibbs had the most to commit to memory. He was equal to the task. Edna Bean was "right at home" all the time. Beryl Brown, Gladys Gibbs and Madeline Herick were exactly "sued" to their parts. "Father Lapham," many said, "did her part awfully good."

Evans Wilson took the very worthy part of a pioneer or forerunner leading the Epworthians of his church to be friendly to the foreign students attending school in America.

Charles Hazelton's lead eleg voice could be heard anywhere in the room. He was likewise good. Last, but not least, special mention must needs be given to one who took the "burlesque" of rehearsals and came out victor—Mrs. Leslie (Marie) Davis.

MELLIE DUNHAM GREETED BY LARGE CROWD AT PORTLAND

Mellie and Gram Dunham returned to Maine, Monday, after an extensive tour on the Keith circuit, and they were welcomed to their home State by an enormous crowd of enthusiastic admirers. A big parade was formed at the Union station and headed by a band marched to City Hall where a tremendous ovation was given them. They are at Keith's theatre in Portland this week and Thursday night will be Norway night. It is expected that they will arrive in Norway, Monday, May 24, where a big celebration is planned for them.

BOY SCOUT BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT

Here is what the Chronicle of Portland, N. H., has to say of Miss Baker who will be at Odeon Hall, Bethel, June 8, for the benefit of the Boy Scouts: "Gave a delightful entertainment. The Assembly Hall at the High School was crowded on Thursday evening when the Lafayette School Parent Teachers Association presented for their entertainment Anne Varner Baker."

"Miss Baker presented a novel and very interesting program which pleased both old and young, gave a fine program in modelling in clay, shadow-graph, drew cartoons, sang songs, etc. She was delightful in all of them, and all were simply delighted with the entire program."

Mark the date on your calendar, Tuesday evening, May 8, and reserve this date. A delightful evening's entertainment is in store for you.

OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY IN BETHEL

Memorial Day services will begin Sunday morning, May 30, with services in the Congregational Church, to which the patriotic organizations in town are invited. Rev. S. T. Achenbach will deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Monday morning, May 31, the Sons of Veterans will decorate the graves of departed veterans in the cemeteries in town. Appropriate exercises will be held in the church at East Bethel in the forenoon. The address will be delivered by Mr. H. W. Boyker.

At 12 o'clock a dinner will be served in Old Fellows Hall to the members of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Relief Corps, Spanish War Veterans, American Legion and Boy Scouts.

At the monument at 1:30 the exercises will consist of music and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. After the exercises a line of march will be formed and go to Odeon Hall where exercises will be held. Rev. Chester Gore Miller of So. Paris will deliver the address. The program in full will be printed in next week's paper.

MRS. MARY HANNAH CHASE

Mrs. Mary Hannah Brooks, wife of Charles Chase, died at her home in Upton, Maine, April 30th, 1926.

Mrs. Chase was born in Upton, July 12, 1853, the daughter of Charlotte G. Parsons and David Cummings Brooks. She was married on July 3, 1872. Mrs. Chase was the mother of two daughters, Mrs. W. H. West of Errol, N. H., and Mrs. J. O. Douglas of Upton, Me., both of whom, with her husband, survive her.

Her whole life was spent in her native town. Mrs. Chase was all her life an earnest Christian, deeply devoted to the work of the church and the Ladies' Aid. She was the personification of faithfulness in her church attendance and the support of its work.

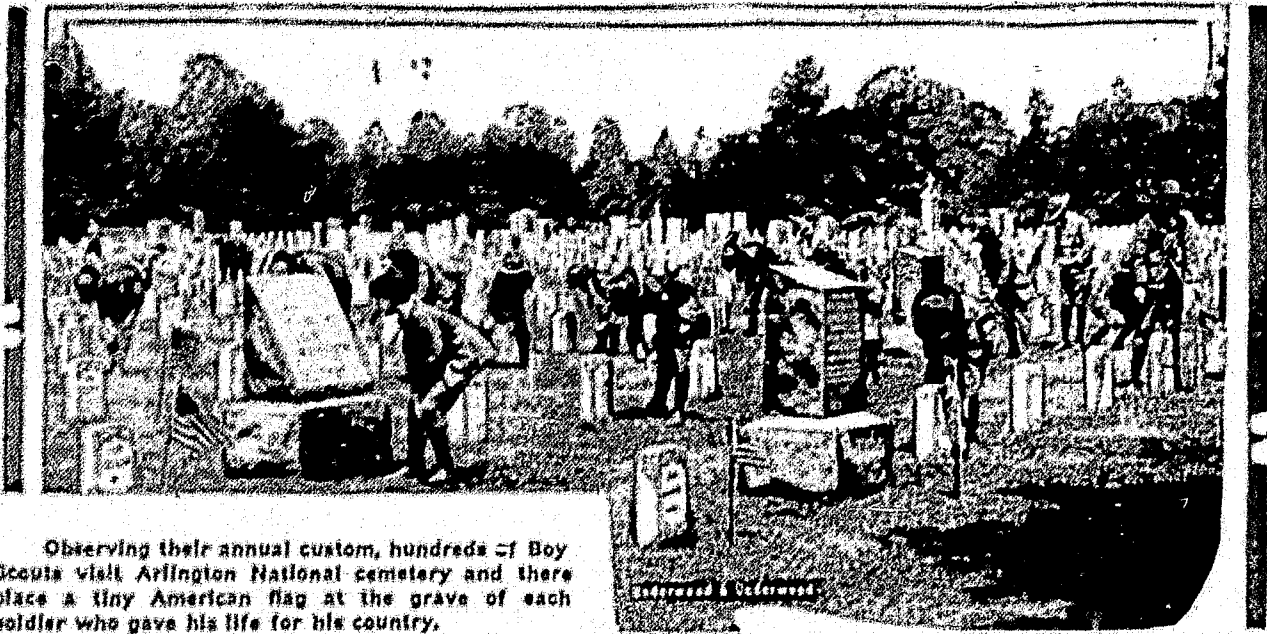
A loving mother and wife, a help to the needy, and the whole community mourns her loss as was attested by the beautiful flowers and decorations of potted plants and large gathering of relatives, friends and neighbors at the Congregational Church where services were held on Monday, May 3, conducted by Rev. W. I. Hall of Waterville.

To know her was to love her.

Mrs. E. E. Donahue was in Bethel, Friday.

Miss Margaret E. Hanson of Bethel and Miss Inez G. Ferris of Oxford, who are seniors at Bates College, recently won first prize in a room contest at the college. Their room in Rand Hall was voted the most attractive and pleasingly decorated in any of the girls dormitories. They were each given a pile of artistic sandtablets as first prize. Miss Ruth Hastings of Bethel, who is a sophomore, won honorable mention for her room in Frys St. House.

BOY SCOUTS HONOR SOLDIER DEAD



Observing their annual custom, hundreds of Boy Scouts visit Arlington National cemetery and there place a tiny American flag at the grave of each soldier who gave his life for his country.

Grant's Genius as Soldier Admired by War Students

But Always in His Heart Commander Was a Man of Peace.

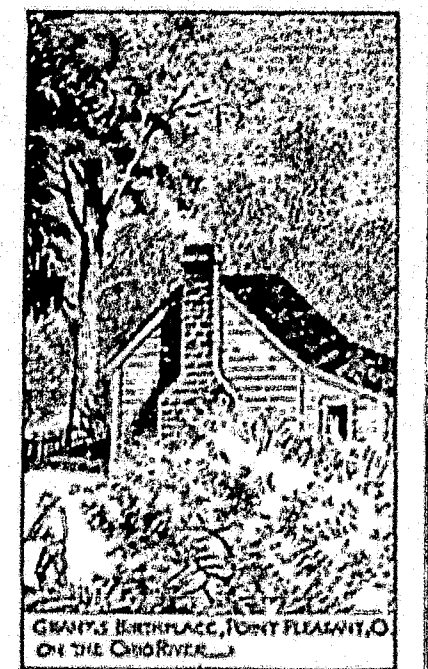
Ulysses Simpson Grant—chance gave him the "Simpson" for a middle name—was born in a little two-room cottage, near the river front, at Point Pleasant, Ohio, a struggling village perched on a bend of the Ohio river about twenty-five miles southeast of Cincinnati, April 27, 1822.

He was graduated from West Point in 1843, No. 21 in a roll of 59, with a rank of second lieutenant, and was stationed at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis. Before the Mexican war broke out he had courted and won the heart of Julia Dent, the daughter of a big planter, but did not marry her until August 22, 1848, six months after the war had come to an end. He had none of the war fever—it was not a war that made any appeal to his patriotism and Grant was never a militarist in principle. But Grant was a soldier and took orders. He went into the battle of Palo Alto a second lieutenant, in May, 1846, and entered the City of Mexico in months later, with the same rank, although he was frequently mentioned in reports for gallant conduct and was afterwards promoted first lieutenant and later captain for distinguished gallantry in the field.

After the close of the war, Grant continued in army service until 1854, when, despairing of making a livelihood for his family out of his meager salary and having no ambition for a military life, he resigned his commission and went back to the plow. Then followed years of bitter poverty and of successive failures as a farmer and in business—wasted years, dreary, uneventful years, hopeless and neglected years. But failures never daunted him—he never cursed his lack. If one thing failed, he tried another and never despaired—rather, perhaps, did he hope for more. Then in April, 1861, the shot that opened for him the door of opportunity was fired at Sumter—and it found Grant waiting at the door. On the 15th the news reached Galena that Lincoln had called for volunteers. On the 16th Grant was drilling a company and in a week he led his men to Springfield the capital of Illinois, to tender the services to the nation.

Was Grant a great military genius? How often was that question asked in the days of stern and stress when, silent and uncomplaining himself, he went smashing through the best laid

plans of his enemies, which were of the very essence of common sense. Like Foch, Grant was the first man to put his finger upon the weak spot of the federal military organization in the early years of the war—the lack of centralized control and of co-operation among the different armies. His



Grant's Birthplace, Point Pleasant, O., on the Ohio River.

great stroke was one that showed his exceptional genius for the strategy of war.

Not only did he grasp the importance of the capture of Vicksburg, but his execution of the campaign that ended in its downfall was characterized by the first real evidence of military genius that had developed in the war up to that time. He was the first of the American generals to perceive that in a comparatively fertile country it was not necessary to outnumber his movements with commensurate impediments, but that the thing to do was to let his army live on the country and to make its necessities a spur to quick and decisive action. It was a Napoleonic idea. All of Grant's plans for the Vicksburg campaign were novel and startlingly bold—new methods of warfare entirely to the men and the officers under him—yet he had the faculty of impressing them with their feasibility. Vicksburg stands unchallenged today as a master stroke of strategy, with Grant in the role of the master strategist.

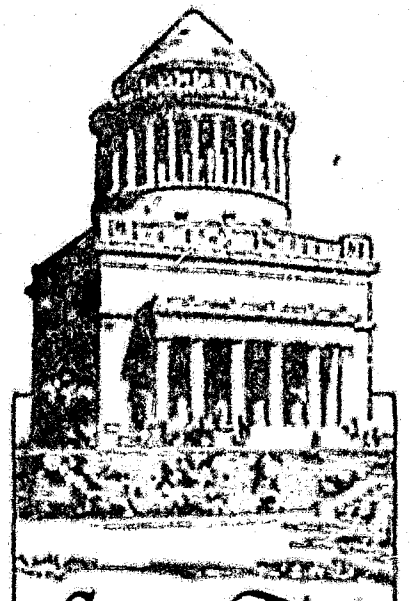
Proof of Genius.

Grant's strategy at Chattanooga was another evidence of his genius that brought acclaim from the severest of his critics. The battle was fought out upon Grant's plans and under his immediate direction, and Grant's recognition of the "psychological moment" for the final attack that won the battle would have delighted the heart of Napoleon—that was an achievement after the great master of war tactics. And in these tremendous final campaigns that ended at Appomattox, the student of strategy will find much to interest him, to study his faith in Grant's genius. Here we begin first to hear of Grant's policy of "attrition"—the terrible attrition of the Wilderness, of Spotsylvania, of Cold Harbor, of the battle after battle, without rest or cessation, until Lee was worn down, melted away to nothing by Grant's merciless concentration. But it was not all "attrition," and all hammering. There were remarkable flashes of his strategic genius often evidenced—he was the one general who was always

doing the unexpected. As, after the battle of Cold Harbor, when Lee was expecting him to cross the Chickahominy, Grant executed one of the most brilliant flank movements ever recorded of any army, when, with the Army of the Potomac, 115,000 strong, he crossed the James river at Wilcox Landing, entirely eluding Lee's observation and constructing for the purpose one of the greatest military bridges that the world has seen since the days of Xerxes, leaving Lee for nearly a week in absolute ignorance of his whereabouts. Here is what a distinguished foreign military critic has written of that campaign: "There were soldiers more accomplished, as was McClellan; more brilliant, as was Rosecrans; and more exact, as was Buell, but it would be difficult to prove that these generals, or indeed any others in the services, could have accomplished the task which Grant brought to complete success in that campaign."

His End Tragic.

And then the tragic close of that great career that was like the climax of a Greek tragedy, still too fresh in the memory for its poignant passages to be recalled—the struggle with sorrowful political environments, the wreck of fortune, the last days at Mount McGregor, with the nation's heart in its throat. Out of it comes forth in clear and resolute utterance his "Let us have peace" and his primal vision of the ending of a day when "the nations of the earth will agree upon some sort of congress, which will take cognizance of international questions, whose decisions will be as binding as the decisions of our Supreme court are upon us"—a vision that paved the way for The Hague tribunal, the first step toward a parliament of the world. The man of war passed from the stage in a dream of peace—his last message to the people a prayer



Grant's Tomb

of thankfulness that peace had come, as he hoped, to permanently reunite "If it is within God's providence," he wrote, when his tongue was no longer able to utter words, "that I should go now, I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I am thankful for the presidential extension of my time to continue my work, and because it has enabled me to see far myself the happy birthday which has so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict."—Kansas City Star.

Young Woman Heroine of Gettysburg

There is, or was, a couple of years ago, a little old rusty iron store of antique pattern carefully preserved by the Davis family of Gettysburg, Pa. In memory of Josephine Davis, a brave girl who did what she could to alleviate the sufferings of both armies the first day of the great battle. Josephine was only sixteen at the time, but a capable front loader and teamster. When the guns began to roar she arose and picked up her little store with wood. She was alone in her little cottage, all her men folk having gone with the Southern army, and the neighbors had fled, for the fear of small houses of which hers was one, was in the line of battle.

She had only a half barrel of flour and some chickens in the house, but she baked up all the flour into great crusty loaves—these loaves she placed in their generous pieces, covered them

with molasses, and piled them in pans. As the hungry soldiers passed her door she gave them bread, irrespective of the color of the uniforms they wore.

Later in the day, badly wounded and dying men stumbled to her door, and were taken in and tenderly cared for by this brave girl. The tiny dwelling was filled to capacity. Its walls and floors were blood-stained, and it echoed with groans. All the sheets, table cloths, towels and undergarments in the house were torn up for bandages. Some of the less seriously hurt helped her to care for the worst cases, after she had bound up their wounds. Several dead soldiers—both in blue and gray—were carried from Josephine's cottage after the battle was over, and double that number of wounded thanked and blessed her when the ambulances bore them away.—Kansas City Times.

Shoe Styles Demand Attention; Lacy Frocks Are the Latest

EVEN the oldest fashion reporter cannot recall a time when styles in shoes received so much attention and thought as this season's footwear is getting. For several years women have been growing more and more discriminating and exacting in the matter of shoes, and the element of importance until what is chic for the feet takes so much consideration and money as what is smart for the head.

For the street the eyes of fashion linger on oxfords and pumps—taking note of the tendency to light colors and becoming cut, for shoes as well as hats must be flattering. This year's oxford is cut a little lower than

made of interwoven strips of leather. High colors, except among evening slippers, where they appear in metallic brocades, are conspicuous by their absence from fashionable footwear, but emphasis is placed on daintiness and on soft and neutral shades that harmonize with all colors.

Leaving all responsibility of comfort to luxurious wraps, or steam heat and other practical things—gay, sheer frocks keep a summer mind all the year round and refuse to recognize a chill anywhere. All climates are genial to them and it is just a question of more or less airiness for every season of the year. And now comes midsummer, revealing to just what



Some Modes in Shoes.

last year's, and is made of kid, patent leather, or reptile skins. Alligator, lizard and numerous snake skins, or imitations of them, are a dominating note in the fashions and very often reptile skins are combined with plain leathers. In the spring and summer displays of footwear the usual browns and blacks are less numerous than many light tones of brown and neutral shades, as beige, gray, parchment and the natural shades of snake skin. In choosing the walking shoe one may consider the low Cuban heel or a higher heel—not too high, for a walking shoe is supposed to be sturdy. Stockings

lengths or heights or degrees of sheerness the gay and frivolous mode will go as a climax to its riotous career. It appears that, with the advance of spring, fashion grew more and more fond of lace. The new season came in leading frocks of tulle combined with georgette before the eyes of admiring throngs, followed by others of tulle and lace, then georgette and lace, next chiffon and more lace—and finally comes the all-lace gown in company with mere wisps of frocks with lace skirts and printed chiffon bodices—in which often the lace is dyed to match the color dominating in the bodice. But the all-lace gown has



Lacy Frocks for Summer.

A dignity that will make it the choice of many a bride, many a matron of honor and many other matrons. Very close to it, in this particular, are frocks of georgette and lace combined, in which lace motifs are carefully set in the georgette in graceful motifs and emplacements. In the tan, gray, black or white frocks this method of combining the two fabrics is most effective.

JULIA NOTTOMLEY.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 37, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. W. J. Mackay, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Grace Philbrook, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerkhof, Sec.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. S. Silver, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Alice Littlehale, N. G.; Miss Olive Austin, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; N. C. Machin, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Mildred Lowell, M. E. C.; Mrs. Heaster Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. C. Jordan, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. G., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MINDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harrington, Commander; Lloyd Luxton, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, NO. 72, S. O. F. V., meets first and third Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. Perry Lapham, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Zenas Merrill, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Miss Gwendolyn Godwin; Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Vandenberg.

BUSINESS CARDS

FURNISHED ROOMS
AUTO AND TRAM CONVEYANCE
C. C. BRYANT
2 Mechanic Street Bethel, Maine
Telephone Connection

S. S. GREENLEAF
FURNISH DIRECTOR & MORTICIAN
AUTO HEARSE
AMBULANCE FOR MOVING THIS
SICK
Day and Night Service
BETHEL, MAINE
Phone 12-6

H. E. LITTLEFIELD
AUTO AND HORSE LIVERY
Day and Night Service
Bethel Maine
Telephone

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.
BETHEL, MAINE
Marble and Granite Workers
Chaste Designs
First Class Workmanship
Letters of inquiry promptly answered
See Our Work—Get Our Prices
E. E. WHITNEY & CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

LIFE FIRE
AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
WALTER E. BARTLETT
Tel. 35-3 Bethel, Maine

Real Estate Agency
Davis & Frothingham
South Paris, Maine
Open for call of all kinds of property
Farm Property a Specialty
Prospective buyers will do well to get in touch with this Agency

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRING
ALL MAKES REPAIRED
Your old machine made to run like new.
TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE
R. M. KNEELAND
WEST BETHEL, MAINE
Tel. 27-5

DO IT NOW
Substitute for THIS PAPER

CIETY DIRECTORY

admission invitation is extended to all who belong to any of these societies to visit meetings when convenient.

HEL LODGE, No. 27, F. & A. M. meets in Masonic Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Officers: W. M., Fred B. Merrett; Sec., J. W. M.; Treas., W. M.; Fred B. Merrett.

TY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S. meets in Masonic Hall the first and third Thursdays of each month. Officers: W. M., Mrs. Van Den Kerkhof; Sec., Mrs. Van Den Kerkhof.

ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Officers: W. M., A. S. Silver; Sec., D. J. Jones; Treas., A. S. Silver.

REBEKAH LODGE, No. 10, O. E. S. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Officers: W. M., Mrs. Alice Little; Sec., Miss Olive Austin; Treas., Mrs. Alice Little.

COMI TEMPLE, No. 68, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Officers: W. M., Mrs. J. W. M.; Sec., Mrs. J. W. M.; Treas., Mrs. J. W. M.

WN POST, No. 84, G. A. R. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Officers: W. M., A. H. Hutchins; Sec., C. Jordan; Treas., C. Jordan.

WN, W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Officers: W. M., Mrs. J. W. M.; Sec., Mrs. J. W. M.; Treas., Mrs. J. W. M.

RG A. MUNDT POST, No. 10, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in its rooms. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

OF S. EDWARDS CAMP, NO. 10, O. E. S. meets first and third of each month in the Leona. Officers: W. M., Perry Lapham; Sec., Carl L. Brown; Treas., Carl L. Brown.

HEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. O. F. meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Officers: W. M., Mrs. J. W. M.; Sec., Mrs. J. W. M.; Treas., Mrs. J. W. M.

nt-Teachers' Association. Meeting Monday of each month at school during school year. Officers: W. M., Mrs. J. W. M.; Sec., Mrs. J. W. M.; Treas., Mrs. J. W. M.

S. GREENLEAF, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in its rooms. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

C. C. BRYANT, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in its rooms. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Day and Night Service. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

BETHEL, MAINE. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

E. LITTLEFIELD, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in its rooms. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Telephone. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

WHITNEY & CO., A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in its rooms. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Telephone. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

FE, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in its rooms. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

ALTE E. BARTLETT, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in its rooms. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Real Estate Agency. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Telephone. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Telephone. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Telephone. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.

Telephone. Officers: W. M., J. M. Harrington; Sec., J. M. Harrington; Treas., J. M. Harrington.



The Wife-Ship Woman

By Hugh Pendexter

AUTHOR OF
KINGS OF THE MISSOURI
BY GUNNEL
A VIRGINIA SCOUT, ETC.

CHAPTER XII—Continued

Our conference was not leading us anywhere except into despondency, and I was relieved to witness a bustling activity down the creek, where a group of Natchez men seemed vitally interested in something. The group parted and I was gazing at the grandson of Strong Bow, the Huma chief. The young Huma carried a long calumet, which was decorated with the feathers of a white eagle, making it a pipe of peace. The word-bearer took the pipe from him and started with it toward the cabin of the Serpent. At that moment La Glorieuse came on the scene, barbaric and insolent, and with a glance read the situation. The Huma, allies of both the French and the Gulf Choctaws, was sending a peace pipe to the Natchez. The woman questioned the Huma rapidly; then swiftly ran after the aged word-bearer.

Both Labrador and I were considering the same questions: Where was Damoon? What pipe would Tattooed Serpent return?

The minutes passed and I wondered what part La Glorieuse was playing in the drama inside the war-chief's cabin. Suddenly I realized I was doing wrong to remain aloof when I knew her influence would be hostile to me and Labrador. With a few hurried words to my friends I rose and made for the Serpent's cabin. As I reached the door the word-bearer came out, importantly holding before him a Natchez white pipe. Behind him walked the woman, her dark face lively with triumph. I had hoped the Serpent would return a pipe ablaze with flaming feathers.

The Serpent from his couch cordially invited me to enter.

"You send peace to the Huma, who are nothing but red Choctaws, and the friends of the French," I said.

He stared at me thoughtfully, and after a minute calmly replied:

"Do not ask white men what pipes I shall send to red men. I was about to send back the flaming pipe. But La Glorieuse opened my eyes. Why send a war-pipe to men of my own color, who want only peace? It would be foolish. It is time enough to send them a red ax when they begin to help the French."

"Damoon the Fox sent the Huma with the pipe. Can my red brother tell me where the Fox is? He is my enemy."

"He is near," was the evasive answer. "I have told him he may come in safety. That was the talk I sent with the pipe."

"He is word-bearer for the Iron Hand," I reminded; and the Serpent had excellent cause to remember Blenville and his masterful ways and his law of "an eye for an eye."

"I do not fear the Iron Hand, because I do not fear death. And yet I tell the white Indian that this war against the French is not my liking. My brother, the Great Sun, wishes it."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

"The Iron Hand," he said, "is the word-bearer for the Iron Hand."

back from all our villages and from the Chickasaws."

"What if the Iron Hand demands my head?"

"He cannot have it."

"What if he asks that the woman be sent to Byoxi?"

"He cannot have her. She is your woman."

"Can Iron Hand have the man Labrador?"

"No!" It was explosive. Then almost gently, although there was no gentleness in his dark eyes: "His face will show no fear."

I interpreted his cryptic words to mean my friend would die as a part of the funeral ceremony.

I retired and walked slowly about the village, trying to straighten out my thoughts before rejoining my friends. English influence, working through the Chickasaws, had brought on the threat of war against the French. It would be most important news to carry East should the Natchez insist upon the fact that Damoon with all his cunning would be free within twenty-four hours to walk around the village and ply his arts on the Great Sun.

Although I trusted implicitly the Serpent's assurances that the girl and I were safe I was most anxious to get away from the village before the Great Sun could be induced to recall the war-sticks from the Chickasaws. I depended upon the latter's friendship for the English to help me along my journey to the English settlements, and their hatred for Blenville would surely prejudice them against my French friends, especially if he told them the Natchez refused to break away from their allegiance with the French.

In returning to my friends my attention was attracted to a medicine man seated before his cabin. He was busy mixing vermilion as I passed to give him greeting. As the vermilion was not for war I knew it must be for the funeral ceremony.

"Who is to wear the new red?" I asked, after a respectful silence.

"It is to brighten the face of him who may be afraid to die. His face shall show no fear," he mumbled, bending low over his task as a hint he would talk no more with me.

The new paint was intended to cover any pallor in Labrador's dark countenance. It was a custom of the Natchez, this painting a victim's face, so that none could say a coward's death disgraced the noble dead.

The girl had fallen asleep in the warm sun. Labrador was staring at her most worshipfully. Without arousing her I hurriedly informed him of the new paint, where he made a grimace. I told him of the Natchez's strong inclination to take back their war-pipes from the Chickasaws, and bury the ax they had promised to raise up against the French. In detail I spoke of escape and announced my preference for the overland trip from the Bluffs to Long Town. He readily agreed we did better to trust to the Chickasaws to stand between us and any pursuit, provided they were not enraged by the withdrawal of the Natchez to a point where they must shed white blood.

"The start must be tonight," he whispered. "Anything to save mademoiselle. Ah, that Fox! If I could only meet him when his 'taws are not at his back! Well, the good God may send that happy day before this is finished. I have made my plan. I will go into the village as if to visit the Serpent, and pass on to the forest and keep on traveling. I will leave my moccasins with you and take only my ax, knife and pistol. They will think I am coming back so long as you two are here. And they will never look for me to leave unless I go down the way we came. When it is dark you and mademoiselle take the trail to Fort Rossie, keep clear of the fort and make the river north of it. There you will find protection. You can also find me waiting for you if all goes well. Adieu!"

Without waiting to hear my opinion on his plan he laid aside his bow and strode into the village. He had thought it out very wisely. The Natchez would not suspect Labrador of planning to escape in the daytime and without his gun.

CHAPTER XIII

Farewell to the River.

Labrador was waiting for us above Fort Rossie, and we started on our long journey in a stolen pirogue. We saw nothing of Damoon and his men; and as the days passed I began to hope he had abandoned the pursuit.

So, with no daily crisis to keep us alert, we three strolled and dined within ourselves. With damon left

behind I had expected mademoiselle to become buoyant and more girlish. To the contrary she seemed to be more mature, more thoughtful. At times I almost thought she regretted leaving New Orleans and her countrymen, that she already felt the chill of our more rugged northern climate and was perhaps interpreting it as a symbol of the welcome awaiting her beyond the Appalachians.

Her bearing was less surprising than Labrador's. He was preoccupied, often depressed, and seldom spoke unless one of us addressed him. Even answering the girl he first had to tear his mind free from some gloomy obsession.

Instead of the excellent companions we had been to each other in the stress of danger we were three taciturn, solemn individuals, each wrapped in a blanket of introspection.

One night Labrador left our fire and walked to the river bank and stared out over the water. Mademoiselle timidly asked me:

"Those English? Will they look on me as a queer woman?"

"They will think you a most wonderful little woman."

"But alone with two men? And dressed like a savage?"

"They would think you mad to travel up this river without men to protect you, or if you were the flimsy gowns of the old country."

"Yes they will not receive me as an equal?"

"We have some social distinctions," I admitted. "The landowner naturally lives on a different plane from the landless. Yet there is nothing to prevent the first from degenerating to the lowest plane, or the latter from climbing into the dignity of an estate."

Of course this was false, as there were certain types who never would be socially received, no matter how much worldly gear they might accumulate.

After a few minutes of silence she said:

"Monsieur, that other matter you mentioned as a way to help me. You understand how impossible that would be?"

"So long as you say so, it is most impossible. You should not trouble yourself by thinking of it."

"The river makes one forget. I always think of it stretching around the world. Last night I dreamed I was dead; that the three of us here were dead, and that we must forever work our way up this ferocious stream. I awoke, and for a bit believed we three were dead. I tried to remember just when we died, or were killed. Monsieur Labrador is no longer dead. He thinks of a woman. Of the Indian woman who died," she softly explained.

"Ridiculous!" I cried.

She lifted her head and stared at me, as a well-bred woman rebukes one guilty of an incivility. I was blundering around in the midst of apologies when Labrador returned to the fire. His forehead wore a frown. He did not seem to see us.

"Old friend, you are held by little devils," I said. "Of what are you thinking?"

"I was thinking of a woman, mademoiselle."

The girl glanced at me in haughty triumph. Labrador twisted his cap into smaller compass and sadly admitted:

"Of the Natchez woman. She was very fond of me."

He had no more to confide and my respect for the girl's reasoning suddenly became exaggerated. It was the last explanation of Labrador's mood I would have arrived at. Once I knew it, however, there was nothing to be gained by meditating on it. But the girl's reference to my offer of marriage was an entirely different matter. The contained endless room for speculation.

The next day opened with rain. The storm blew down the river and was very disagreeable to face, as the rain blurred the vision. Yet I was determined to make the Bluffs that day, and once for all have done with the Mississippi.

When we landed at Chickasaw Bluffs she gave voice to a fervent, "Thank God!"

"From now on it will be overcast travel, mademoiselle," I told her. "You may find it hard at first, although the trail is good. We will go slowly as the ax and you are used to it."

"The fact? Go fast!" she cried. "The further we draw from the river the more pleasant the better I shall feel."

We gained the top of the Bluffs.

Customs of Indians Unchanged by Time

The Indians living in the region of San Francisco Bay have not changed their customs or place of abode for three centuries, says Dr. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California. "When they were discovered and isolated was not far from the truth, as a period of even greater isolation had not yet taken on the traits that we regard as characteristic, when only a few scattering foundations of a modern culture were being laid and our own customs were being developed in much the same manner as the native Californians already lived to all essentials like his descendant of today."

This knowledge was obtained from shell mounds submerged around the bay. All classes of objects found in these mounds were unearthed with practically the same frequency from the top, middle and bottom. This shows that these people were the same kind of people and had the same customs as their descendants. The age of the mounds is estimated by

and I led the way into the Chickasaw trail. I explained to the girl how we must follow it for more than a hundred and sixty miles to reach Long Town. Labrador, as if bidding farewell to the river forever, went to the brink of a bluff and stared gloomily at the leaden waters below.

I saw him lift his hands, as if in adieu, then leave the gesture unfinished and lean forward and peer intently downstream. I called and after a bit of hesitation he turned and swaggered back to us. He smiled at the girl, and gave me a look that made me examine the flint in my gun.

"Forty-foot pirogue coming upstream. Filled with Indians. I think there is one white man in it," he told me in Choctaw, with a flash of his white teeth.

The girl was not to be deceived by his cheery manner, and fiercely demanded:

"What is it? Where are they?"

"There is a canoe down the river, heading this way. We don't know who is in it. There is nothing to fear. If mademoiselle will put her best foot forward for a few miles we will laugh at them. Remember, there is no danger. We shall be far up the trail before they can even land."

I meant this assurance only in part. Mademoiselle at her best could make but slow progress. Not used to forest travel and long confined to the pirogue she made me groan inwardly. She loved the Choctaws would hunt us silently, not daring to proclaim their presence by their usual cries of discovery. I expected any minute to behold them bounding from the bushes.

Labrador, too, was very uneasy and wished to drop back and guard the trail. I would not listen to his proposition, and muttering under his

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

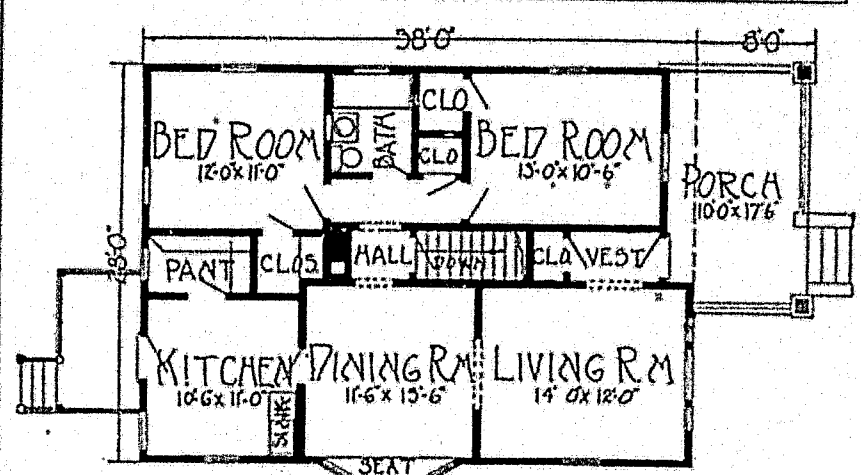
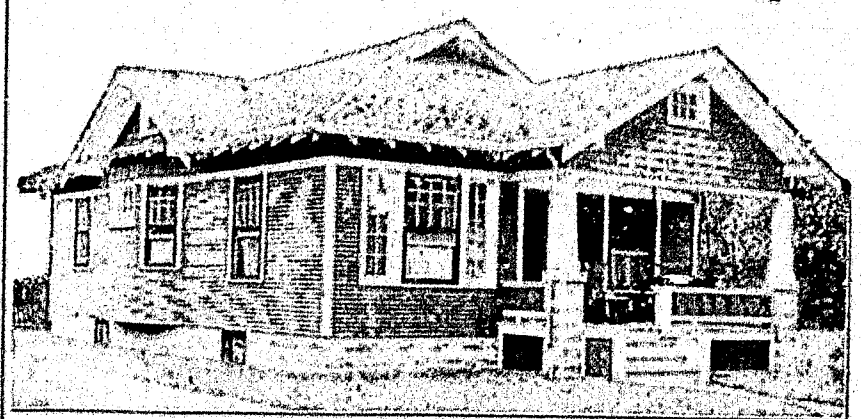
breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

breath he suddenly caught the girl up and ran with her. She protested and struggled, but he paid no heed. She quickly quieted when she saw it was useless to resist. I raced along at his side and when he tired he passed her to me.

Convenient Five-Room Home With Unusual Design of Central Space



Floor Plan.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give ADVICE FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The small house and bungalow are the backbone of American society for, even in our large cities, the great middle class is breaking away from the congestion of apartment house life and the dependence of the monthly rent bill to live in the more modern suburban regions where each family may own a home of its own. And not the least of all that has been said against it, the bungalow continues to multiply, apparently thriving on the humor produced at its expense.

In the smaller centers this single-story home holds an undisputed place which, thanks to its lack of wearing stairs, it will undoubtedly maintain for all time. For this lack of state-climbing alone the bungalow has won a place in the heart of the American housewife who finds stair-climbing an unwelcome addition to the labors of her long and tiresome day.

This bungalow is one of the modest but thoroughly substantial type which we see being built wherever families of limited means are establishing permanent homes in order that they may have complete living comfort and independence. The frame structure set on a foundation of concrete blocks is sided with clapboards or the ceiling line above which shingles are used. The irregular roof line, while calling for some slightly greater cost of building, effectively breaks the low roof and relieves any tendency to undue flatness.

On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small hallway, a front bedroom and a rear bedroom, each with a good closet, and the bathroom and a linen closet between the two.

Back of the vestibule the central space contains a hallway which serves as a passage from the dining room into the sleeping portion and also contains the basement stairs. Still farther back there is a closet opening from the rear bedroom and that of a large pantry off the kitchen. Its position at the end of the space gives this pantry an outside window making it light and convenient. Between the hall and bedroom closet enough space is taken to provide for the chimney flue.

On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small hallway, a front bedroom and a rear bedroom, each with a good closet, and the bathroom and a linen closet between the two.

On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small hallway, a front bedroom and a rear bedroom, each with a good closet, and the bathroom and a linen closet between the two.

On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small hallway, a front bedroom and a rear bedroom, each with a good closet, and the bathroom and a linen closet between the two.

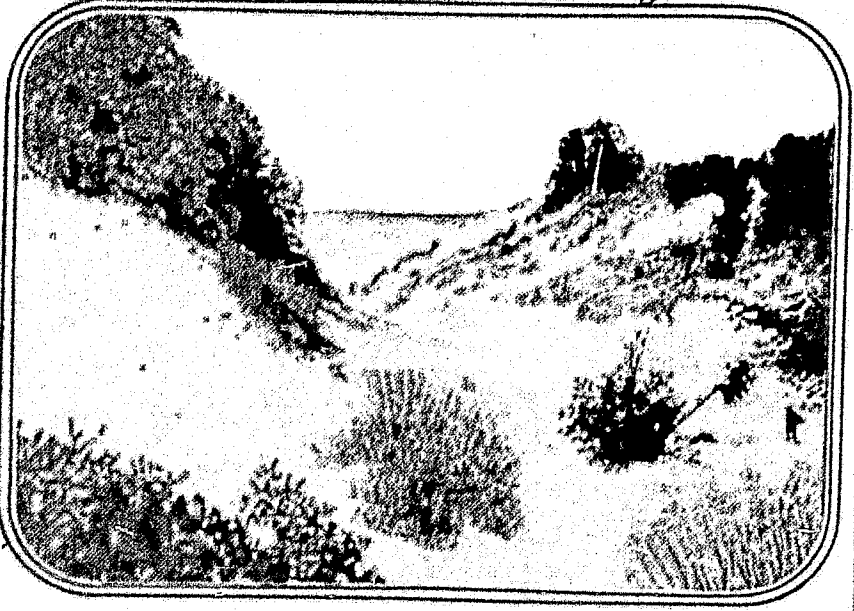
On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small hallway, a front bedroom and a rear bedroom, each with a good closet, and the bathroom and a linen closet between the two.

On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small hallway, a front bedroom and a rear bedroom, each with a good closet, and the bathroom and a linen closet between the two.

On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small hallway, a front bedroom and a rear bedroom, each with a good closet, and the bathroom and a linen closet between the two.

On the living side, the living room, dining room and kitchen appear in the order named with a door from the kitchen onto a small back porch. On the opposite side the rooms are grouped about a small

Dunes of Lake Michigan



Scene in the Dune Country.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

AT THE head of Lake Michigan, including the entire shoreline of Indiana and parts of the adjoining shores of Illinois and Michigan, there is a dune country, unique and wonderful and entirely different from our usual ideas of sand dunes.

The vegetation of the average dune is of a sandy region is usually an interesting example of the survival of the fittest, and most of the plant families remaining have adapted themselves to the severe conditions of their environment. Desert plants, too, are often strikingly beautiful when in bloom, but their period of growth and luxury is very short, lasting only through the rainy season.

Vegetations are revealed in the Indiana dunes, for here there is never a long period of drought, and in place of a desert area there is a natural propagating garden, where a most astonishing number of rare and beautiful plants aggregate, having migrated both from the north and south to this unusually favored locality.

Here, on the shores of a great fresh water sea whose moisture is constantly being carried southward by the prevailing westerly winds, and the sand dunes in summer and winter by the prevailing easterly winds, is a region so wonderful that it has been set aside by Indiana as a great state park for study and the recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

There are about 20 miles of dunes, five averaging a mile or more in width and containing approximately 100,000 acres of land, in the dunes still occupied by commercial industries. The region is situated within easy reach of more than 1,000,000 people in a natural and beautiful setting. A walk to the dunes is a walk to the heart of the Middle West, for the dunes are the heart of the Middle West.

The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

Attractions Are Varied. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

Many of the trees and lower shrubs and other plants bear little fruit, but they are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

Many of the trees and lower shrubs and other plants bear little fruit, but they are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

The Far North grow side by side with others whose natural habitat is many miles south of the lake, and the plant life is bewildering to the uninitiated and a joy to the botanist. The combination of underlying sand and humus, with abundant moisture, makes a condition of soil that is ideal, and the result is a luxuriant plant growth that is almost tropical.

The dune floor vegetation is more striking than the arboreal growth, and the wealth of herbaceous plant life is remarkable. Even on the exposed lake beach and on newly formed sand drifts pioneer plants are constantly springing up. Hardy grasses, sea rockets, artemisias, and cherries and many others take advantage of the slightest opportunity, and around these plants flourish dunes form, which in time grow and join the overhanging and fascinating panorama of dune succession.

An even as a slight covering of humus accumulates, penetration is taken by the stranger plant growth, and heathery, juniper, arrow woods and sumac soon fill up the vacant spaces, preparing the way for the tree growth that is waiting its turn.

The black oak is the most conspicuous tree of the dunes, but it is accompanied by many others, mostly deciduous, although there are a few evergreens and one other conifer. The hardwoods, poplars, tulips, basswoods, flowering dogwood, ash, white and gray pines and occasionally white oaks are all to be found in the drier parts of the dunes, and in the lower lands sour gum, red maple, swamp white oak, pawpaw, cherry and the larger sumac grow luxuriantly in the peaty soil.

Over all the taller growth are scattered drooping vines, softening the rigid outlines and adding their blossoms to the marvelous display. The herbaceous plant life is even more varied and wonderful. Great masses of bird's foot and other violets, poppies, phlox of different colors, trilolites, wax bells of watergreen and blueberry, hepaticas, trailing arbutus and just a few flowers, but acres of them and miles of acres make a natural garden which cannot be artificially duplicated.

Coloring in the Marshes. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

Many of the trees and lower shrubs and other plants bear little fruit, but they are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

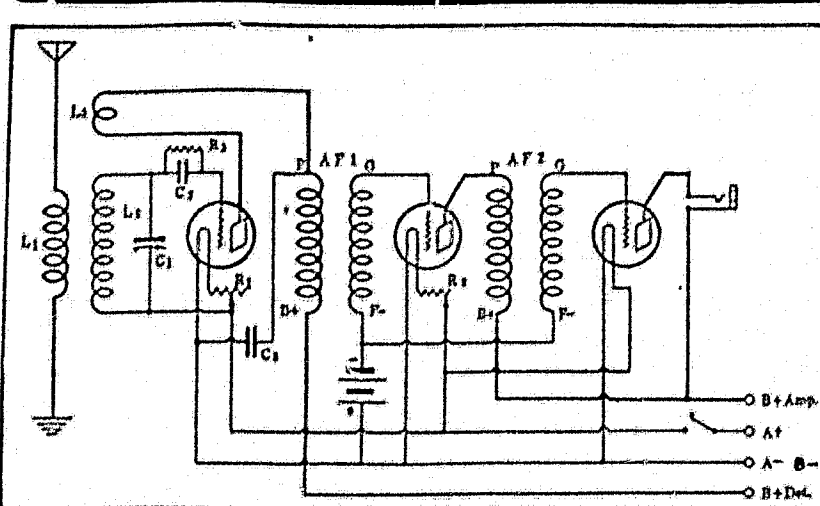
The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

Many of the trees and lower shrubs and other plants bear little fruit, but they are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

Many of the trees and lower shrubs and other plants bear little fruit, but they are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West. The dunes are a unique and beautiful feature of the Indiana dunes region. They are a natural and beautiful setting for the study and recreation of all those people of the Middle West.

RADIO



The Circuit Diagram of the Three-Tube Set That Was Completed Within One Hour.

By CHESTER CHARLTON
in Radio World.

The one hour set is not one that simply lasts an hour, but one that it takes only one hour to make. It will last for many years and will render excellent service.

The radio side of the circuit consists of the justly famous three-circuit tuner. The audio channel comprises two stages of transformer coupled amplification. Hence the three tubes. All three sockets are a part of the detector-amplifier unit. Only the radio side need be wired. The only change I made was to cut the one-half inch lead that comes from the 3rd pin of the two audio transformers to insert a "C" battery (as shown in diagram).

Coil Information. Any of the commercial three-circuit tuning coils may be used in this circuit. The one shown tunes with a 1000 mfd. variable condenser. It has a push-pull detector. However, some other sort of detector will do as well. For instance, if you wind your own coil, you may use a 3/4-inch diameter tubing for the stator, 4 inches high, placing 10 turns of No. 24 double silk-covered wire near the top (L1). Terminate Leave 1/2 inch space and wind 5 turns of wire in the same direction for the secondary (L2). The tapper would consist of as many turns of the same kind of wire as you can put on any tubing that will rotate inside the secondary. Remember that a shaft has to pass through the secondary, hence wind the tapper coil so as to leave an anchorage room thereon for the shaft where it must be joined to the tapper form.

A straightforward capacity tuning condenser was used. This has several plates. The fact that the condenser has an insulation plate does not mean that the condenser is not low loss. It is. To make the tuning more

convenient on the lower waves, and get avoid crowding on any part of the dial, a converted dial was used.

The Parts Needed. You need get only a 7 by 18-inch panel, a 1000 mfd. variable condenser, a dial verner, if you use frequency condensers, or a converter, a 7 by 17-inch baseboard, a grid leak, and a knob.

The layout of the parts is very simple. As the condenser is the only rotating element it alone has a dial. The detector coil is turned by means of a knob, even a rheostat knob, or, if desirable, a 2-inch dial may be used here. The rheostat, jack, and even the fixed condensers, including the grid condenser, are part of the detector-amplifier unit.

The wiring precautions include these: Connect the rotor plates of the variable condenser to the grid return side of the coil L2, the 45-turn coil, if you make your own. This is the connection made to "A" plus. Connect the aerial coil so that the ground and "A" plus connections adjoin. This accounts for two terminals, one each of primary and secondary, and the other connections of these windings go to aerial and grid condenser, respectively. The tapper or movable coil may be joined to the plate of the detector tube in either manner, that is, either terminal to plate.

Actual Time, 57 Minutes. The set shown in the photograph was completed in 57 minutes, but we will call it an hour. This included the drilling of the panel and the mounting of the dial, two items that require a little care and hence took a good fraction of the time. There are only about a dozen connections to make. The leads are brought out to binding posts on the unit, and a marked battery cable should be used for convenience in establishing contacts at the batteries.

Standard Type of Tuned Radio-Frequency Outfit

The growing tendency to use high voltages in audio frequency amplifiers often results in the application of the same voltages to the radio frequency tubes, due to the fact that separate binding posts for the radio frequency and audio frequency "A" post leads are not provided for in many sets.

The accompanying illustration shows a convenient and practical method of connecting the voltage on the radio frequency tubes, by the use of a high resistance.

The circuit shown is not new, but is a standard type of tuned radio frequency outfit, illustrated to show where the high resistance should be connected in series with the supply to the radio frequency tubes only.

Any variable resistance of suitable value may be used in this manner to control voltage on R. F. tubes. The illustration shows the "central" resistance. The rheostat and the charcoal arc others which should serve satisfactorily. Cleveland News

Why Your Radio Tubes Need Filament Light The fact that a radio bulb does not light is entirely an incidental feature of its operation. What is desired in a tube is a flow of little particles of electricity called "electrons," and the easiest way to obtain it is to heat certain kinds of wires in glass bulbs from which the air has been exhausted.

The temperature must be quite high in order to make the flow regular, and most wires must be heated white-hot by the current from the A battery for proper operation. Of course, the filament wire, or "filament," as it is called by radio men, is a considerable light, but this phenomenon has no relation to the connection with the filament of the tube from the radio standpoint.

It is quite possible to obtain a stream of electrons without a tube in a tube by the use of certain substances known as "radioactive" substances, but their expense and rarity make their practical application extremely limited. Radio and radio engineers are forced to the radioactive group, as the cost of tubes equipped with filaments of this precious element can easily be imagined. No A battery, incidentally, would be required for such tubes, as the flow of electrons from radioactive compounds is automatic and continuous.

Certain less expensive electronic compounds of high electron emitting properties have been successfully employed in radio tubes. The wire with which the tube is heated and the filament is then operated at a more dull cherry red.

Method of Varying Voltage on Radio-Frequency Tubes

connected in series with the supply to the radio frequency tubes only, the A battery in the illustration connecting to the audio frequency tubes all ready.

Any variable resistance of suitable value may be used in this manner to control voltage on R. F. tubes. The illustration shows the "central" resistance. The rheostat and the charcoal arc others which should serve satisfactorily. Cleveland News

Why Your Radio Tubes Need Filament Light The fact that a radio bulb does not light is entirely an incidental feature of its operation. What is desired in a tube is a flow of little particles of electricity called "electrons," and the easiest way to obtain it is to heat certain kinds of wires in glass bulbs from which the air has been exhausted.

The temperature must be quite high in order to make the flow regular, and most wires must be heated white-hot by the current from the A battery for proper operation. Of course, the filament wire, or "filament," as it is called by radio men, is a considerable light, but this phenomenon has no relation to the connection with the filament of the tube from the radio standpoint.

It is quite possible to obtain a stream of electrons without a tube in a tube by the use of certain substances known as "radioactive" substances, but their expense and rarity make their practical application extremely limited. Radio and radio engineers are forced to the radioactive group, as the cost of tubes equipped with filaments of this precious element can easily be imagined. No A battery, incidentally, would be required for such tubes, as the flow of electrons from radioactive compounds is automatic and continuous.

Certain less expensive electronic compounds of high electron emitting properties have been successfully employed in radio tubes. The wire with which the tube is heated and the filament is then operated at a more dull cherry red.

connected in series with the supply to the radio frequency tubes only, the A battery in the illustration connecting to the audio frequency tubes all ready.

Any variable resistance of suitable value may be used in this manner to control voltage on R. F. tubes. The illustration shows the "central" resistance. The rheostat and the charcoal arc others which should serve satisfactorily. Cleveland News

THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

BOY SCOUT TROOPS IN LEGION POSTS

Plans calling for the sponsoring of a boy scout troop by each of the 10,000 American Legion posts of the nation, training of Legion scout masters to conduct the troops and the formation of a national Legion boy scout organization to expand further the Legion's co-operation with the Boy Scouts of America, were launched recently.

A national committee to carry out the plans is being formed with H. D. McBride of St. Louis, scout commissioner, as chairman.

The Legion's scout organization will consist of post, state, regional and national committees. Every Legion post will be encouraged to organize a boy scout troop. The committees will place definite emphasis on the camping out and outdoor activities of scouting. Where practicable, Legionnaires will attend scout training courses before assuming positions of active scout leadership.

Posts of the Legion will promote, provide or conduct permanent and temporary boy scout camps in every community, according to established standards. They will assist in organizing and conducting week-end hikes, rallies, athletic exhibitions and field events.

The Legion during the past three years has formed or sponsored 1,000 scout troops in the country.

A special effort will be made to reach underprivileged boys, or those who otherwise have no opportunity to join troops affiliated with churches, schools, etc., declared Mr. McBride.

Millions of Dollars for Disabled Veterans

Fifty-five thousand World War veterans and their dependents had received additional benefits amounting to twenty-nine millions of dollars under the provisions of the Reed-Johnson bill, sponsored by the American Legion, and its amendments up to the beginning of the year 1926, according to figures from Legion service officials in Washington.

Approximately 30,000 of the 55,000 persons benefiting under the law had never before received compensation from the government in any form, and the others received an amount of increased payments.

Hundreds of thousands of cases that were lying untouched in the Veterans' bureau owing to the inadequacy of the law previous to the passage of the Reed-Johnson bill on June 7, 1924, are now being reviewed.

Veterans or their dependents have already benefited as follows: 12,000 tubercular veterans were awarded \$13,000,000 in compensation; mentally incompetent veterans were compensated at a cost of \$7,500,000; dependents of disabled veterans numbering 4,200 received \$300,407 additional allowances and 12,344 dependents of dead veterans received increased allowances amounting to \$1,154,280 for the care of 194 veterans and nearly a million dependents in compensation was awarded to 500 veterans suffering from so-called "willful misconduct" diseases.

Award Legion Medals to School Graduates

Grammar school boys of the nation who best exemplify the qualities of courage, nobility, leadership, service and honor will be awarded American Legion medals upon graduation.

The national executive committee of the Legion has authorized posts throughout the nation to award the medals in connection with the Legion's national program of cultivating good citizenship.

The American Legion Auxiliary has authorized a medal to be presented to girls under conditions similar to those which govern the Legion award to boys. Posts may secure the Legion school medals through the American Legion national headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Reasonable Explanation

A negro laborer had just fallen from the heights of a tall building being constructed. Head first and like a probe the he crashed downward and disappeared through an opening in the structure, continuing with the base of the building crashed down, exploding to find a tangled mass, but instead of a mangled corpse, appearing to a mass of waste paper.

"Man!" gasped the foreman, "how did you manage to escape being killed?"

"Easy, Ab domine," gasped Jazbo, rubbing his head. "I didn't fall!"

The American Legion Weekly.

Built an Airport

When it was published that Helge, Idaho, needed an airport and the grounds for the port had been donated but no funds were available to build it, the local post of the American Legion said: "We'll build it." They did build it and now Helge's airport is receiving the feet of the air.

LIVES ON FARM IN OKLAHOMA

Happy Woman Praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

In a sunny pasture in Oklahoma, a herd of sleek cows was grazing. They made a pretty picture. But the thin woman in the blue checked apron sighed as she looked at them. She was tired of cows, tired of her tedious work in the dairy. She was tired of cooking for a household of boarders, besides caring for her own family. The burdens of life seemed too heavy for her failing health. She had lost confidence in herself.

One day she began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her general health began to improve. She took it faithfully. Now she can do her work without any trouble, strong and well and is no longer blue and timid. This woman, Mrs. Cora Short, R. R. 9, Box 326, Oklahoma City, Okla., writes: "Everybody now says: 'Mrs. Short, what are you doing to yourself? I weigh 135 and my weight before I took it was 115. I have taken seven bottles of the Vegetable Compound.' Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ask your neighbor."

1990

State also sell bottles of 24 and 10

1000

100-443886-102

